

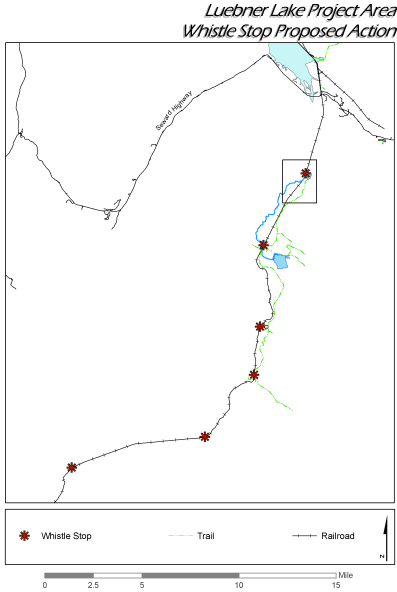


Appendix

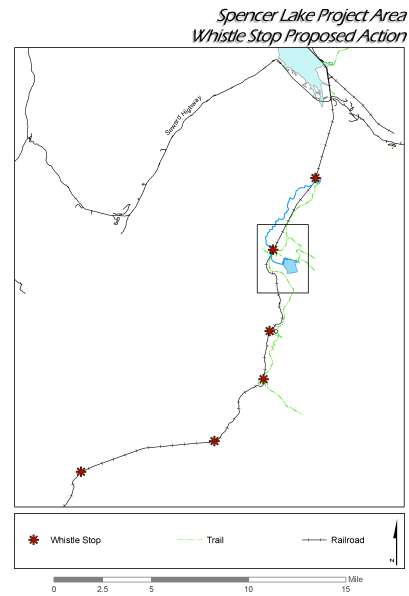
Appendix A: Whistle Stop Station area details and maps

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <p>Proposed Action: Whistle Stop Project Luebner Lake Whistle Stop Area</p> <p>Development in the Luebner Lake area is proposed to provide exciting opportunities for fish and wildlife viewing with construction of a boardwalk trail and two viewing platforms. This area is also currently used as a take-out location for commercial raft use and the project proposal includes increased construction to facilitate the safe movement of boats and visitors in and out of the train loading/unloading area.</p>						
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>  </div> <div> <p><i>Luebner Lake Project Area Whistle Stop Proposed Action</i></p> </div> </div>						
Facility Name	Year Avail-able	Miles	Develop-ment Scale	Primary Managed Trail Use (summer)	Primary Managed Trail Use (winter)	Prohibited Trail Use
Whistle Stop station	2007	---	---	---	---	---
Rafting take-out location	2007	---	---	---	---	---
Luebner Lake boardwalk Tr.	2008	1	Class IV	Hike	---	Bike, Equestrian
Viewing platforms	2008	---	4	---	---	---
Dispersed Overnight sites (3 within 1 mi. of Whistle Stop station)	2009	---	2	---	---	---



Proposed Action: Whistle Stop Project Spencer Lake Whistle Stop Area

The Spencer Lake area, with its outstanding scenic and natural beauty, will be a focal point for facility development and visitor use. This location will serve as a hub where visitors can engage in a variety of nearby activities or disperse to additional recreational activities to the north or south. Facilities will be developed to encourage both day use and multi-day trips and appeal to a diverse array of Chugach National Forest visitors.



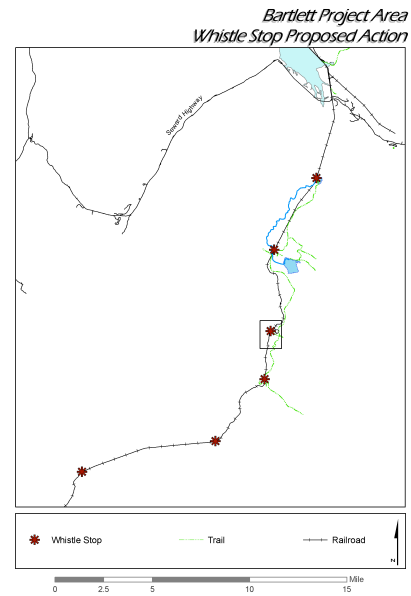
Facility Name	Year Available	Miles	Development Scale	Primary Managed Trail Use (summer)	Primary Managed Trail Use (winter)	Prohibited Trail Use
Whistle Stop station	2007	---	---	---	---	---
Spencer Glacier Tr.	2007	1.5	Class IV	Hike	---	Bike, Equestrian
Spencer Overlook Tr.	2007	5	Class III	Hike	---	Bike, Equestrian
Spencer Glacier connector Trail	2007	1	Class III	Hike, Bike	---	Equestrian
Rafting put-in location	2007	---	---	---	---	---
Group Overnight Campsite	2007	---	2	---	---	---
Overlook Tr. Public-use Cabin	2007	---	2	---	---	---
Dispersed Overnight sites (12) along Glacier Tr.	2007	---	2	---	---	---
Dispersed Overnight sites (2 within 1 mi. of Whistle Stop station)	2007	---	2	---	---	---
Placer Valley Tr. (Spencer-Luebner)	2009	6	Class III	Hike, Bike	---	---
Placer Valley Tr. (Spencer-Bartlett)	2009	10	Class III	Hike, Bike	---	---
Dispersed Overnight sites (3 Spencer-Luebner,	2009	---	2	---	---	---

2 Spencer-Bartlett)						
Hut-to-Hut Trail connection	2009	5	Class III	Hike	---	Bike
Facility Name	Year Avail-able	Miles	Develop-ment Scale	Primary Managed Trail Use (summer)	Primary Managed Trail Use (winter)	Prohibited Trail Use
Information and Education Yurt	2009	---	---	---	---	---
Lakeshore viewing platform	2009	---	3	---	---	---
Public use cabins (3) by Spencer Lake	2010	---	2	---	---	---
Lodge (including Info. and Educ., overnight facilities, day use, food)	2012	---	4	---	---	---



Proposed Action: Whistle Stop Project Bartlett Glacier Whistle Stop Area

The Bartlett Glacier Whistle Stop is proposed for recreation facility development due to its beautiful natural setting and strategic location situated between Grandview to the south and Spencer to the north. A proposed trail to Bartlett Glacier will provide visitors with the shortest hike to a glacier along the entire route. Also, the Bartlett Glacier Whistle Stop will provide an ideal rest location along the Placer Valley Trail between Grandview and Spencer.

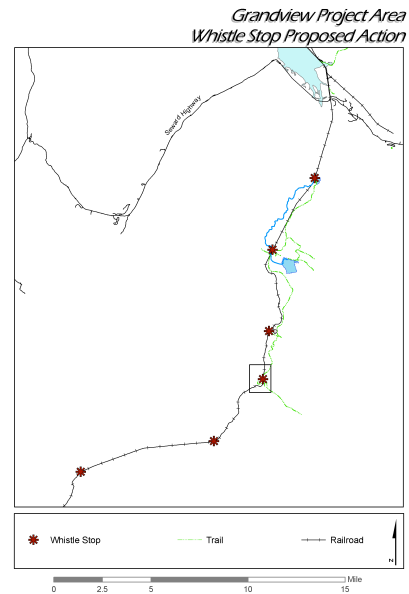


Facility Name	Year Avail-able	Miles	Develop-ment Scale	Primary Managed Trail Use (summer)	Primary Managed Trail Use (winter)	Prohibited Trail Use
Whistle Stop station	2008	---	---	---	---	---
Placer Valley Trail (Bartlett Glacier to Grandview)	2008	7	Class III	Hike, Bike	---	---
Dispersed Overnight sites (2 Bartlett-Grandview)	2008	---	2	---	---	---
Bartlett Glacier Trail	2009	1	Class III	Hike, Bike	---	---
Bartlett Glacier Public Use Cabin	2009	---	2	---	---	---
Dispersed Overnight sites (2 within 1 mi. of Whistle Stop station)	2009	---	2	---	---	---



Proposed Action: Whistle Stop Project Grandview Whistle Stop Area

The Grandview area is the elevational high point of this portion of the Alaska Railroad route and provides visitors with outstanding views of surrounding valleys, mountains and glaciers. The proposed developments for this location will facilitate both day and overnight use throughout the area for a wide variety of users.

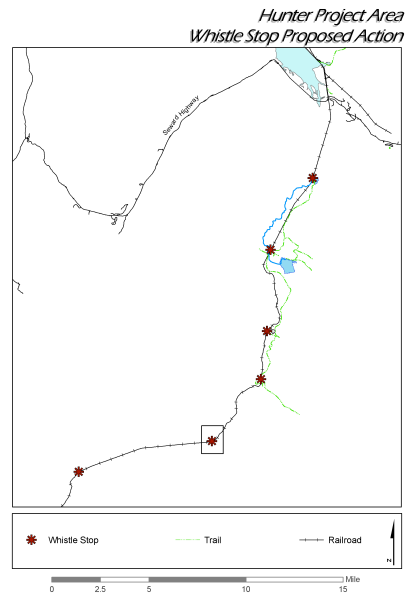


Facility Name	Year Avail-able	Miles	Develop-ment Scale	Primary Managed Trail Use (summer)	Primary Managed Trail Use (winter)	Prohibited Trail Use
Whistle Stop station	2007	---	---	---	---	---
Grandview Interpretive Trail	2007	2	Class III	Hike	---	Bike, Equestrian
Boardwalk Trail and viewing platform	2007	.5	Class IV	Hike	---	Bike, Equestrian
Trail Glacier Trail	2008	4	Class III	Hike, Bike	---	---
Trail Glacier Cabin	2008	---	2	---	---	---
Dispersed Overnight sites (3 within 1 mi. of Whistle Stop station)	2008	---	2	---	---	---



Proposed Action: Whistle Stop Project Hunter Whistle Stop Area

The Hunter Whistle Stop is proposed primarily to facilitate rafting opportunities for commercial and private users to float Trail Creek. Additionally, we propose to establish dispersed overnight camping opportunities for users within the general vicinity of the Whistle Stop station.

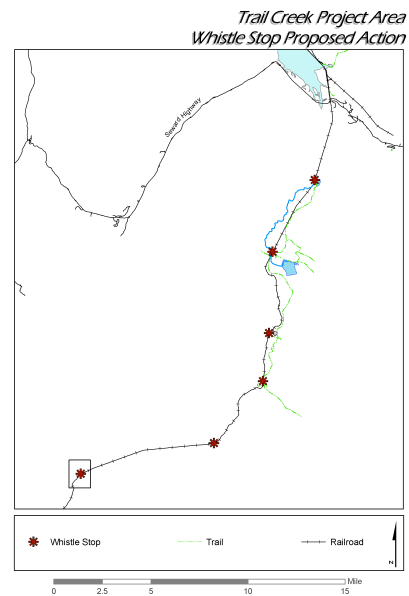


Facility Name	Year Avail-able	Miles	Develop-ment Scale	Primary Managed Trail Use (summer)	Primary Managed Trail Use (winter)	Prohibited Trail Use
Whistle Stop station	2008	---	---	---	---	---
Rafting put-in location	2008	---	---	---	---	---
Dispersed Overnight sites (2 within 1 mi. of Whistle Stop station)	2008	---	2	---	---	---



Proposed Action: Whistle Stop Project Trail Creek Whistle Stop area

The Trail Creek Whistle Stop is proposed for the southern terminus of the project area. The primary purpose for this Whistle Stop location is for a take-out location for commercial and private users floating Trail Creek; additionally, this location will provide users with a connection to backpacking opportunities on the Iditarod National Historic Trail as well as the Johnson Pass Trail.



Facility Name	Year Avail-able	Miles	Develop-ment Scale	Primary Managed Trail Use (summer)	Primary Managed Trail Use (winter)	Prohibited Trail Use
Whistle Stop station	2008	---	---	---	---	---
Rafting take out structure and storage	2008	---	---	---	---	---
Dispersed Overnight sites (2 within 1 mi. of Whistle Stop station)	2008	---	2	---	---	---

Appendix B: Forest Service Trail Management Definitions

TRAIL CLASS: The prescribed scale of trail development, representing the intended design and management standards of the trail.

Trail Class 1: Primitive/Undeveloped. Intermittent tread with native surface; obstacles common; minimal constructed features; typically Primitive Setting.

Trail Class 2: Simple/Minor Development. Narrow and rough tread with native materials; occasional obstacles; limited constructed features; typically Semi-Primitive setting.

Trail Class 3: Developed/Improved. Obvious and continuous tread, typically with native materials; obstacles infrequent obstacles; trail structures and bridges may be common; typically Semi-Primitive to Roaded Natural Setting.

Trail Class 4: Highly Developed. Wide and relatively smooth tread with native or imported materials, which may be hardened; few obstacles; grades typically < 12%; trail structures and bridges frequent and substantial; typically Roaded Natural to Rural Setting.

Trail Class 5: Fully Developed. Tread width generally accommodates two-directional travel, commonly hardened with asphalt or other imported material; no obstacles, grades typically < 8%; trail structures frequent or continuous; typically Rural to Urban setting.

MANAGED USE: The mode(s) of travel that are actively managed and appropriate, considering the design and management of the trail. Note: Managed Use is not the same as “allowed use”, which represents a much wider set of uses.

PROHIBITED USE: Mode of travel prohibited by official legal order.

Appendix C: Recreation Site Development Scale Classifications

(From FSM 2300 – Recreation, Wilderness, and Related Resource Management WO Amendment 2300-90-1 (2330.3 – Exhibit 1))

ROS Class	Development Scale	Definition
Primitive	1	Minimum site modification. Rustic or rudimentary improvements designed for protection of the site rather than comfort of the users. Use of synthetic materials excluded. Minimum controls are subtle. No obvious regimentation. Spacing informal and extended to minimize contacts between users. Motorized access not provided or permitted.
Semi-primitive (Motorized and nonmotorized)	2	Little site modification. Rustic or rudimentary improvements designed primarily for protection of the site rather than the comfort of the users. Use of synthetic materials avoided. Minimum controls are subtle. Little obvious regimentation. Spacing informal and extended to minimize contacts between users. Motorized access provided or permitted. Primary access over primitive roads. Interpretive services informal, almost subliminal.
Roaded Natural	3	Site modification moderate. Facilities about equal for protection of site and comfort of users. Contemporary/rustic design of improvements is usually based on use of native materials. Inconspicuous vehicular traffic controls usually provided. Roads may be hard surfaced and trails formalized. Development density about 3 family units per acre. Primary access may be over high standard roads. Interpretive services informal, but generally direct.
Rural	4	Site heavily modified. Some facilities designed strictly for comfort and convenience of users. Luxury facilities not provided. Facility design may incorporate synthetic materials. Extensive use of artificial surfacing of roads and trails. Vehicular traffic control usually obvious. Primary access usually over paved roads. Development density 3-5 family units per acre. Plant materials usually native. Interpretive services often formal or structured.
Urban	5	High degree of site modification. Facilities mostly designed for comfort and convenience of users and usually include flush toilets; may include showers, bathhouses, laundry facilities, and electrical hookups. Synthetic materials commonly used. Formal walks or surfaced trails. Regimentation of users is obvious. Access usually by high-speed highways. Development density 5 or more family units per acre. Plant materials may be foreign to the environment. Formal interpretive services usually available. Designs formalized and architecture may be contemporary. Mowed lawns and clipped shrubs not unusual.

